MCP9804

±0.25°C Typ. Accuracy Digital Temperature Sensor

Features

- **Accuracy:**
  - ±0.25°C (typical) from -40°C to +125°C
  - ±1°C (maximum) from -40°C to +125°C
- User Selectable Measurement Resolution:
  - 0.5°C, 0.25°C, 0.125°C, 0.0625°C
- User Programmable Temperature Limits:
  - Temperature Window Limit
  - Critical Temperature Limit
- User Programmable Temperature Alert Output
- Operating Voltage Range: 2.7V to 5.5V
- Operating Current: 200 µA (typical)
- Shutdown Current: 0.1 µA (typical)
- 2-wire Interface: I2C/SMBus Compatible
- Available Packages: 2x3 DFN-8, MSOP-8

Typical Applications

- General Purpose
- Industrial Applications
- Industrial Freezers and Refrigerations
- Food Processing
- Personal Computers and Servers
- PC Peripherals
- Consumer Electronics
- Hand-held/Portable Devices

Temperature Accuracy

Microchip Technology Inc.'s MCP9804 digital temperature sensor converts temperatures between -40°C and +125°C to a digital word with ±0.25°C/±1°C (typical/maximum) accuracy.

The MCP9804 comes with user-programmable registers that provide flexibility temperature sensing applications. The registers allow user-selectable settings such as Shutdown or low-power modes and the specification of temperature Alert window limits and Critical output limits. When the temperature changes beyond the specified boundary limits, the MCP9804 outputs an Alert signal. The user has the option of setting the Alert output signal polarity as an active-low or active-high comparator output for thermostat operation, or as temperature Alert interrupt output for microprocessor-based systems. The Alert output can also be configured as a Critical temperature output only.

This sensor has an industry standard 100 kHz 2-wire, SMBus/I2C compatible serial interface, allowing up to eight or sixteen sensors to be controlled with a single serial bus (see Table 3-2 for available Address codes). These features make the MCP9804 ideal for sophisticated multi-zone temperature-monitoring applications.

Package Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8-Pin 2x3 DFN *</th>
<th>8-Pin MSOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDA 1: EP 3: A0:</td>
<td>SDA 1: A0:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCL 2:</td>
<td>SCL 2:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert 3:</td>
<td>Alert 3:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND 4:</td>
<td>GND 4:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes Exposed Thermal Pad (EP); see Table 3-1.
FIGURE 1: Functional Block Diagram.
1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings †

VDD................................................................. 6.0V
Voltage at All Input/Output Pins .............. GND – 0.3V to 6.0V
Storage Temperature .........................-65°C to +150°C
Ambient Temperature with Power Applied ....-40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature (TJ) .........................+150°C
ESD Protection on All Pins (HBM:MM) ........... (4 kV:400V)
Latch-Up Current at Each Pin (25°C)............ ±200 mA

†Notice: Stresses above those listed under “Maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

TEMPERATURE SENSOR DC CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Specifications: Unless otherwise indicated, VDD = 2.7V to 5.5V, GND = Ground, and TA = -40°C to +125°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Sym</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Sensor Accuracy</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>±0.25</td>
<td>+1.0</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td>VDD = 3.3V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Conversion Time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5°C/bit</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>33s/sec (typical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25°C/bit</td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>15s/sec (typical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.125°C/bit</td>
<td></td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>7s/sec (typical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0625°C/bit</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>4s/sec (typical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Voltage Range VDD</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Current I DD</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown Current I SHDN</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power On Reset (POR) VPOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Threshold for falling VDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply Rejection,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA = +25°C Δ°C/ΔVDD</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>°C/ V</td>
<td>VDD = 2.7V to 5.5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert Output (Open-Drain output, external pull-up resistor required), see Section 5.2.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-level Current (leakage) I OH</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td>VOH = VDD (Active-Low, Pull-up Resistor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-level Voltage V OL</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>IOL = 3 mA (Active-Low, Pull-up Resistor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Response, from +25°C (Air) to +125°C (oil bath)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8L-DFN tRES</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>Time to 63% (89°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8L-MSOP</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIGITAL INPUT/OUTPUT PIN CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Specifications: Unless otherwise indicated, \( V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{V to 5.5V}, \ GND = \text{Ground}, \) and \( T_A = -40^\circ \text{C to } +125^\circ \text{C}. \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Sym</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serial Input/Output (SCL, SDA, A0, A1, A2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-level Voltage ( V_{IH} )</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-level Voltage ( V_{IL} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Current ( I_{IN} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>±5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output (SDA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-level Voltage ( V_{OL} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>I_{OL} = 3 mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-level Current (leakage) ( I_{OH} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td>V_{OH} = 5.5V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-level Current ( I_{OL} )</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>V_{OL} = 0.6V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDA and SCL Inputs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hysteresis ( V_{HYST} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spike Suppression ( t_{SP} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitance ( C_{IN} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAPHICAL SYMBOL DESCRIPTION

TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Specifications: Unless otherwise indicated, \( V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{V to 5.5V} \) and \( \text{GND} = \text{Ground}. \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Sym</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Ranges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specified Temperature Range</td>
<td>( T_A )</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+125</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td>Note 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature Range</td>
<td>( T_A )</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+125</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td>( T_A )</td>
<td>-65</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+150</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Package Resistances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Resistance, 8L-DFN</td>
<td>( \theta_{JA} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Resistance, 8L-MSOP</td>
<td>( \theta_{JA} )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Operation in this range must not cause \( T_J \) to exceed Maximum Junction Temperature (+150°C).
**SENSOR SERIAL INTERFACE TIMING SPECIFICATIONS**

### Electrical Specifications:
Unless otherwise indicated, \( V_{DD} = 2.7V \) to 5.5V, \( T_A = -40°C \) to +125°C, GND = Ground, and \( C_L = 80 \text{ pF} \) (Note).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Sym</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-Wire SMBus/Standard Mode ( \text{I}^2\text{C} ) Compatible Interface (Note)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial Port Clock Frequency</td>
<td>( f_{SC} )</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Clock</td>
<td>( t_{LOW} )</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>( \mu \text{s} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Clock</td>
<td>( t_{HIGH} )</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>( \mu \text{s} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rise Time</td>
<td>( t_R )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>( \text{ns} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall Time</td>
<td>( t_F )</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>( \text{ns} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Setup Before SCL High</td>
<td>( t_{SU-DATA} )</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>( \text{ns} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Hold After SCL Low</td>
<td>( t_{HD-DATA} )</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>( \text{ns} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Condition Setup Time</td>
<td>( t_{SU-START} )</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>( \mu \text{s} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Condition Hold Time</td>
<td>( t_{HD-START} )</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>( \mu \text{s} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop Condition Setup Time</td>
<td>( t_{SU-STOP} )</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>( \mu \text{s} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus Free</td>
<td>( t_{B-FREE} )</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>( \mu \text{s} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Out</td>
<td>( t_{OUT} )</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>( \text{ms} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The serial interface specification min./max. limits are specified by characterization (not production tested).

### TIMING DIAGRAM

![Timing Diagram]

- **START Condition**
- **Data Transmission**
- **STOP Condition**
2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, \( V_{DD} = 2.7\) V to 5.5V, GND = Ground, SDA/SCL pulled-up to \( V_{DD} \), and \( T_A = -40^\circ C \) to +125°C.

FIGURE 2-1: Temperature Accuracy.

FIGURE 2-2: Temperature Accuracy Histogram, \( T_A = -40^\circ C \) to +125°C.

FIGURE 2-3: Temperature Accuracy Histogram, \( T_A = +25^\circ C \).

FIGURE 2-4: Temperature Accuracy Histogram, \( T_A = +45^\circ C \).

FIGURE 2-5: Temperature Accuracy Histogram, \( T_A = +125^\circ C \).

FIGURE 2-6: Temperature Accuracy Histogram, \( T_A = -40^\circ C \).
Note: Unless otherwise indicated, \( V_{DD} = 2.7\text{V to 5.5V} \), GND = Ground, SDA/SCL pulled-up to \( V_{DD} \), and
\( T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to +125^\circ C} \).

**FIGURE 2-7:** Supply Current vs. Temperature.

**FIGURE 2-8:** Shutdown Current vs. Temperature.

**FIGURE 2-9:** Power-on Reset Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature.

**FIGURE 2-10:** Temperature Accuracy vs. Supply Voltage.

**FIGURE 2-11:** Power Supply Rejection vs. Frequency.

**FIGURE 2-12:** Temperature Conversion Time vs. Temperature.
Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$, GND = Ground, SDA/SCL pulled-up to $V_{DD}$, and $T_A = -40°C$ to $+125°C$.

**FIGURE 2-13:** SDA & Alert output $V_{OL}$ vs. Temperature.

**FIGURE 2-14:** SDA $I_{OL}$ vs. Temperature.

**FIGURE 2-15:** Package Thermal Response.

**FIGURE 2-16:** SMBus Timeout vs. Temperature.
3.0 PIN DESCRIPTION

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1.

### Table 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DFN</th>
<th>MSOP</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Pin Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>SDA</td>
<td>Serial Data Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SCL</td>
<td>Serial Clock Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alert</td>
<td>Temperature Alert Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Slave Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Slave Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>A0</td>
<td>Slave Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>Power Pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>EP</td>
<td>Exposed Thermal Pad (EP); must be connected to GND.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1 Address Pins (A0, A1, A2)

These pins are device address input pins. The address pins correspond to the Least Significant bits (LSb) of address bits. The Most Significant bits (MSb) (A6, A5, A4, A3). This is shown in Table 3-2.

### Table 3-2: MCP9804 ADDRESS BYTE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Address Code</th>
<th>Slave Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCP9804</td>
<td>0 0 1 1 X(1) X X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCP9804(2)</td>
<td>1 0 0 1 X X X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** User-selectable address is shown by X. A2, A1 and A0 must match the corresponding device pin configuration.

**Note 2:** Contact Factory for this Address Code.

3.2 Ground Pin (GND)

The GND pin is the system ground pin.

3.3 Serial Data Line (SDA)

SDA is a bidirectional input/output pin, used to serially transmit data to/from the host controller. This pin requires a pull-up resistor. (See Section 4.0).

3.4 Serial Clock Line (SCL)

The SCL is a clock input pin. All communication and timing is relative to the signal on this pin. The clock is generated by the host or master controller on the bus. (See Section 4.0).

3.5 Temperature Alert, Open-Drain Output (Alert)

The MCP9804 temperature alert output pin is an open-drain output. The device outputs a signal when the ambient temperature goes beyond the user-programmed temperature limit. (See Section 5.2.3).

3.6 Power Pin (VDD)

VDD is the power pin. The operating voltage range, as specified in the DC electrical specification table, is applied on this pin.

3.7 Exposed Thermal Pad (EP)

There is an internal electrical connection between the Exposed Thermal Pad (EP) and the GND pin. The EP may be connected to the system ground on the Printed Circuit Board (PCB).
4.0 SERIAL COMMUNICATION

4.1 2-Wire Standard Mode \textsuperscript{I2C™} Protocol-Compatible Interface

The MCP9804 serial clock input (SCL) and the bidirectional serial data line (SDA) form a 2-wire bidirectional Standard mode \textsuperscript{I2C} compatible communication port (refer to the Digital Input/Output Pin Characteristics table and Sensor Serial Interface Timing Specifications table).

The following bus protocol has been defined:

**TABLE 4-1: MCP9804 SERIAL BUS PROTOCOL DESCRIPTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>The device that controls the serial bus, typically a microcontroller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slave</td>
<td>The device addressed by the master, such as the MCP9804.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmitter</td>
<td>Device sending data to the bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>Device receiving data from the bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>START</td>
<td>A unique signal from master to initiate serial interface with a slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOP</td>
<td>A unique signal from the master to terminate serial interface from a slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read/Write</td>
<td>A read or write to the MCP9804 registers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACK</td>
<td>A receiver Acknowledges (ACK) the reception of each byte by polling the bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAK</td>
<td>A receiver Not-Acknowledges (NAK) or releases the bus to show End-of-Data (EOD).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busy</td>
<td>Communication is not possible because the bus is in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Busy</td>
<td>The bus is in the idle state, both SDA and SCL remain high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Valid</td>
<td>SDA must remain stable before SCL becomes high in order for a data bit to be considered valid. During normal data transfers, SDA only changes state while SCL is low.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.1 DATA TRANSFER

Data transfers are initiated by a Start condition (START), followed by a 7-bit device address and a read/write bit. An Acknowledge (ACK) from the slave confirms the reception of each byte. Each access must be terminated by a Stop condition (STOP).

Repeated communication is initiated after t\textsubscrip{B-FREE}.

This device does not support sequential register read/write. Each register needs to be addressed using the Register Pointer.

4.1.2 MASTER/SLAVE

The bus is controlled by a master device (typically a microcontroller) that controls the bus access and generates the Start and Stop conditions. The MCP9804 is a slave device and does not control other devices in the bus. Both master and slave devices can operate as either transmitter or receiver. However, the master device determines which mode is activated.

4.1.3 START/STOP CONDITION

A high-to-low transition of the SDA line (while SCL is high) is the Start condition. All data transfers must be preceded by a Start condition from the master. A low-to-high transition of the SDA line (while SCL is high) signifies a Stop condition.

If a Start or Stop condition is introduced during data transmission, the MCP9804 releases the bus. All data transfers are ended by a Stop condition from the master.

4.1.4 ADDRESS BYTE

Following the Start condition, the host must transmit an 8-bit address byte to the MCP9804. The address for the MCP9804 Temperature Sensor is '0011, A2, A1, A0'in binary, where the A2, A1 and A0 bits are set externally by connecting the corresponding pins to V\textsubscript{DD} '1' or GND '0'. The 7-bit address transmitted in the serial bit stream must match the selected address for the MCP9804 to respond with an ACK. Bit 8 in the address byte is a read/write bit. Setting this bit to '1' commands a read operation, while '0' commands a write operation (see Figure 4-1).
4.1.5 DATA VALID

After the Start condition, each bit of data in transmission needs to be settled for a time specified by $t_{SU-DATA}$ before SCL toggles from low-to-high (see the Sensor Serial Interface Timing Specifications section).

4.1.6 ACKNOWLEDGE (ACK/NAK)

Each receiving device, when addressed, is obliged to generate an ACK bit after the reception of each byte. The master device must generate an extra clock pulse for ACK to be recognized.

The acknowledging device pulls down the SDA line for $t_{SU-DATA}$ before the low-to-high transition of SCL from the master. SDA also needs to remain pulled down for $t_{H-DATA}$ after a high-to-low transition of SCL.

During read, the master must signal an End-of-Data (EOD) to the slave by not generating an ACK bit (NAK) once the last bit has been clocked out of the slave. In this case, the slave will leave the data line released to enable the master to generate the Stop condition.

4.1.7 TIME OUT

If the SCL stays low or high for the time specified by $t_{OUT}$, the MCP9804 temperature sensor resets the serial interface. This dictates the minimum clock speed as specified in the specification.
5.0 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The MCP9804 temperature sensors consists of a band-gap type temperature sensor, a Delta-Sigma Analog-to-Digital Converter (ΔΣ ADC), user-programmable registers and a 2-wire SMBus/I²C protocol compatible serial interface. Figure 5-1 shows a block diagram of the register structure.

FIGURE 5-1: Functional Block Diagram.
5.1 Registers

The MCP9804 has several registers that are user-accessible. These registers include the Temperature register, Configuration register, Temperature Alert Upper-Boundary and Lower-Boundary Limit registers, Critical Temperature Limit register, Manufacturer Identification register and Device Identification register.

The Temperature register is read-only, used to access the ambient temperature data. This register is double buffered and it is updated every $t_{\text{CONV}}$. The Temperature Alert Upper-Boundary and Lower-Boundary Limit registers are read/writes registers. If the ambient temperature drifts beyond the user-specified limits, the MCP9804 outputs a signal using the Alert pin (refer to Section 5.2.3). In addition, the Critical Temperature Limit register is used to provide an additional critical temperature limit.

The Configuration register provides access to configure the MCP9804’s various features. These registers are described in further detail in the following sections.

The registers are accessed by sending a Register Pointer to the MCP9804 using the serial interface. This is an 8-bit write-only pointer. However, the four Least Significant bits are used as pointers and all unused bits (bits 7-3) need to be cleared or set to ‘0’. Register 5-1 describes the pointer or the address of each register.

### REGISTER 5-1: REGISTER POINTER (WRITE ONLY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit 7-4</th>
<th>Pointer Bits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000 =</td>
<td>RFU, reserved for future use (Read Only Register)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001 =</td>
<td>Configuration register (CONFIG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0010 =</td>
<td>Alert Temperature Upper-Boundary Trip register ($T_{\text{UPPER}}$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0011 =</td>
<td>Alert Temperature Lower-Boundary Trip register ($T_{\text{LOWER}}$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0100 =</td>
<td>Critical Temperature Trip register ($T_{\text{CRIT}}$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0101 =</td>
<td>Temperature register ($T_A$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0110 =</td>
<td>Manufacturer ID register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0111 =</td>
<td>Device ID/Revision register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 =</td>
<td>Resolution register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1XXX =</td>
<td>RFU (Note)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Legend:

- **R** = Readable bit
- **W** = Writable bit
- **U** = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
- **-n** = Value at POR
- ‘1’ = Bit is set
- ‘0’ = Bit is cleared
- *x* = Bit is unknown

**Note:** Some registers contain calibration codes and should not be accessed. Accessing these registers could cause permanent sensor decalibration.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register Pointer (Hex)</th>
<th>MSB/LSB</th>
<th>Bit Assignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7  6  5  4  3  2  1  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>MSB</td>
<td>0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
<td>0  0  0  1  1  1  1  1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>MSB</td>
<td>0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
<td>Crt Loc Win Loc Int Ctr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>MSB</td>
<td>0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
<td>2³C  2²C  2¹C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x03</td>
<td>MSB</td>
<td>0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
<td>2³C  2²C  2¹C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x04</td>
<td>MSB</td>
<td>0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
<td>2³C  2²C  2¹C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x05</td>
<td>MSB</td>
<td>0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
<td>2³C  2²C  2¹C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x06</td>
<td>MSB</td>
<td>0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
<td>0  1  0  0  1  0  1  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x07</td>
<td>MSB</td>
<td>0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
<td>0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x08</td>
<td>LSB</td>
<td>0  0  0  0  0  0  1  1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.1.1 SENSOR CONFIGURATION REGISTER (CONFIG)

The MCP9804 has a 16-bit Configuration register (CONFIG) that allows the user to set various functions for a robust temperature monitoring system. Bits 10 thru 0 are used to select Temperature Alert output hysteresis, device Shutdown or Low-Power mode, temperature boundary and critical temperature lock, and temperature Alert output enable/disable. In addition, Alert output condition (output set for $T_{UPPER}$ and $T_{LOWER}$ temperature boundary or $T_{CRIT}$ only), Alert output status and Alert output polarity and mode (Comparator Output or Interrupt Output mode) are user configurable.

The temperature hysteresis bits 10 and 9 can be used to prevent output chatter when the ambient temperature gradually changes beyond the user-specified temperature boundary (see Section 5.2.2).

#### REGISTER 5-2: CONFIGURATION REGISTER (CONFIG) → ADDRESS '0000 0001'b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-0</th>
<th>U-0</th>
<th>U-0</th>
<th>U-0</th>
<th>U-0</th>
<th>R/W-0</th>
<th>R/W-0</th>
<th>R/W-0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bit 15</td>
<td>bit 14</td>
<td>bit 13</td>
<td>bit 12</td>
<td>bit 11</td>
<td>bit 10</td>
<td>bit 9</td>
<td>bit 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T HYST</td>
<td>SHDN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R/W-0</th>
<th>R/W-0</th>
<th>R/W-0</th>
<th>R-0</th>
<th>R/W-0</th>
<th>R/W-0</th>
<th>R/W-0</th>
<th>R/W-0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bit 7</td>
<td>bit 6</td>
<td>bit 5</td>
<td>bit 4</td>
<td>bit 3</td>
<td>bit 2</td>
<td>bit 1</td>
<td>bit 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
- R = Readable bit
- W = Writable bit
- U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
- -n = Value at POR
- ‘1’ = Bit is set
- ‘0’ = Bit is cleared
- x = Bit is unknown

**bit 15-11** Unimplemented: Read as ‘0’

**bit 10-9**

**$T_{UPPER}$ and $T_{LOWER}$ Limit Hysteresis ($THYST$):**
- 00 = 0°C (power-up default)
- 01 = 1.5°C
- 10 = 3.0°C
- 11 = 6.0°C

(Refer to Section 5.2.3)

This bit can not be altered when either of the lock bits are set (bit 6 and bit 7).

This bit can be programmed in shutdown mode.

**bit 8**

**Shutdown Mode (SHDN):**
- 0 = Continuous Conversion (power-up default)
- 1 = Shutdown (Low-Power mode)

In shutdown, all power-consuming activities are disabled, though all registers can be written to or read. This bit cannot be set ‘1’ when either of the lock bits is set (bit 6 and bit 7). However, it can be cleared ‘0’ for Continuous Conversion while locked. (Refer to Section 5.2.1).
### MCP9804

#### REGISTER 5-2: CONFIGURATION REGISTER (CONFIG) → ADDRESS '0000 0001'b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>T_{CRIT} Lock Bit (Crit. Lock):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 = Unlocked. ( T_{CRIT} ) register can be written (power-up default).</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 = Locked. ( T_{CRIT} ) register can not be written.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When enabled, this bit remains set ‘1’ or locked until cleared by internal reset (Section 5.3).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bit does not require a double-write.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bit can be programmed in shutdown mode.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>T_{UPPER} and T_{LOWER} Window Lock Bit (Win. Lock):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 = Unlocked. ( T_{UPPER} ) and ( T_{LOWER} ) registers can be written (power-up default).</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 = Locked. ( T_{UPPER} ) and ( T_{LOWER} ) registers can not be written.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When enabled, this bit remains set ‘1’ or locked until cleared by power-on Reset (Section 5.3).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bit does not require a double-write.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bit can be programmed in shutdown mode.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Interrupt Clear (Int. Clear) Bit:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 = No effect (power-up default)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 = Clear interrupt output. When read this bit returns ‘0’.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bit can not be set ‘1’ in shutdown mode, but it can be cleared after the device enters shutdown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mode.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Alert Output Status (Alert Stat.) Bit:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 = Alert output is not asserted by the device (power-up default)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 = Alert output is asserted as a comparator/Interrupt or critical temperature output</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bit can not be set ‘1’ or cleared ‘0’ in shutdown mode. However, if the Alert output is configured</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as interrupt mode, and if the host controller clears ‘0’ the interrupt using bit 5 while the device is in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shutdown mode then this bit will also be cleared ‘0’.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Alert Output Control (Alert Cnt.) Bit:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 = Disabled (power-up default)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 = Enabled</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bit can not be altered when either of the lock bits is set (bit 6 and bit 7).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bit can be programmed in shutdown mode, but the Alert output will not assert or de-assert.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Alert Output Select (Alert Sel.) Bit:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 = Alert output for ( T_{UPPER}, \ T_{LOWER} ) and ( T_{CRIT} ) (power-up default)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 = ( T_A &gt; T_{CRIT} ) only. (( T_{UPPER} ) and ( T_{LOWER} ) temperature boundaries are disabled.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When the Alarm Window Lock bit is set, this bit cannot be altered until unlocked (bit 6).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bit can be programmed in shutdown mode, but the Alert output will not assert or de-assert.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Alert Output Polarity (Alert Pol.) Bit:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 = Active low (power-up default. Pull-up resistor required)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 = Active-high</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bit cannot be altered when either of the lock bits is set (bit 6 and bit 7).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bit can be programmed in shutdown mode, but the Alert output will not assert or de-assert.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>Alert Output Mode (Alert Mod.) Bit:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 = Comparator output (power-up default)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 = Interrupt output</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bit cannot be altered when either of the lock bits is set (bit 6 and bit 7).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bit can be programmed in shutdown mode, but the Alert output will not assert or de-assert.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Writing to the CONFIG Register to Enable the Event Output pin \(<0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 1000>\)b.

**FIGURE 5-2:** Timing Diagram for Writing to the Configuration Register (See Section 4.0).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCL</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDA</th>
<th>0 0 1 1 A A A W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Address Byte    Configuration Pointer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 5 6 7 8</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</th>
<th>0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

MSB Data       LSB Data

**Note:** this is an example routine: (See Appendix A: “Source Code”)

```c
i2c_start(); // send START command
i2c_write(AddressByte & 0xFE); // WRITE Command (see Section 4.1.4)
  // also, make sure bit 0 is cleared ‘0’
i2c_write(0x01); // Write CONFIG Register
i2c_write(0x00); // Write data
i2c_write(0x08); // Write data
i2c_stop(); // send STOP command
```
• Reading the CONFIG Register.

**Note:** It is not necessary to select the register pointer if it was set from the previous read/write.

**FIGURE 5-3:** Timing Diagram for Reading from the Configuration Register (See Section 4.0).

```c
// this is an example routine: (See Appendix A: “Source Code”)
i2c_start();       // send START command
i2c_write(AddressByte & 0xFE); //WRITE Command (see Section 4.1.4)
       //also, make sure bit 0 is cleared '0'
i2c_write(0x01);   // Write CONFIG Register
i2c_start();      // send Repeat START command
i2c_write(AddressByte | 0x01); //READ Command
       //also, make sure bit 0 is set '1'
UpperByte = i2c_read(ACK); // READ 8 bits
       //and Send ACK bit
LowerByte = i2c_read(NAK); // READ 8 bits
       //and Send NAK bit
i2c_stop();       // send STOP command
```
5.1.2 UPPER/LOWER/CRITICAL TEMPERATURE LIMIT REGISTERS (T\textsubscript{UPPER}/T\textsubscript{LOWER}/T\textsubscript{CRIT})

The MCP9804 has a 16-bit read/write Alert Output Temperature Upper-Boundary register (T\textsubscript{UPPER}), a 16-bit Lower-Boundary register (T\textsubscript{LOWER}) and a 16-bit Critical Boundary register (T\textsubscript{CRIT}) that contains 11-bit data in two’s complement format (0.25°C). This data represents the maximum and minimum temperature boundary or temperature window that can be used to monitor ambient temperature. If this feature is enabled (Section 5.1.1) and the ambient temperature exceeds the specified boundary or window, the MCP9804 asserts an Alert output. (Refer to Section 5.2.3).

REGISTER 5-3: UPPER/LOWER/CRITICAL TEMPERATURE LIMIT REGISTER (T\textsubscript{UPPER}/T\textsubscript{LOWER}/T\textsubscript{CRIT})

| Bit 15-13 | Unimplemented: Read as ‘0’ |
| Bit 12 | Sign: |
| 0 = T\textsubscript{A} \geq 0°C |
| 1 = T\textsubscript{A} < 0°C |
| Bit 11-2 | T\textsubscript{UPPER}/T\textsubscript{LOWER}/T\textsubscript{CRIT}: |
| Temperature boundary trip data in two’s complement format. |
| Bit 1-0 | Unimplemented: Read as ‘0’ |
| Note: This table shows two 16-bit registers for T\textsubscript{UPPER}, T\textsubscript{LOWER} and T\textsubscript{CRIT} located at ‘0000 0010b’, ‘0000 0011b’ and ‘0000 0100b’, respectively. |
**FIGURE 5-4:** Timing Diagram for Writing and Reading from the $T_{UPPER}$ Register (See Section 4.0).

- Writing 90°C to the $T_{UPPER}$ Register $<0000\ 0101\ 1010\ 0000>_{b}$.

- Reading from the $T_{UPPER}$ Register.

Note: It is not necessary to select the register pointer if it was set from the previous read/write.
5.1.3 AMBIENT TEMPERATURE REGISTER (TA)

The MCP9804 uses a band gap temperature sensor circuit to output analog voltage proportional to absolute temperature. An internal ΔΣ ADC is used to convert the analog voltage to a digital word. The digital word is loaded to a 16-bit read-only Ambient Temperature register (TA) that contains 13-bit temperature data in two's complement format.

The TA register bits (bits 12 thru 0) are double-buffered. Therefore, the user can access the register while, in the background, the MCP9804 performs an analog-to-digital conversion. The temperature data from the ΔΣ ADC is loaded in parallel to the TA register at tCONV refresh rate.

In addition, the TA register uses three bits (bits 15, 14 and 13) to reflect the Alert pin state. This allows the user to identify the cause of the Alert output trigger (see Section 5.2.3); bit 15 is set to ‘1’ if TA is greater than or equal to TCRIT, bit 14 is set to ‘1’ if TA is greater than TUPPER and bit 13 is set to ‘1’ if TA is less than TLOWER.

The TA register bit assignment and boundary conditions are described in Register 5-4.

REGISTER 5-4: AMBIENT TEMPERATURE REGISTER (TA) → ADDRESS ‘0000 0101’b (NOTE 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>TA vs. TCRIT (Note 1) Bit:</td>
<td>0 = TA &lt; TCRIT, 1 = TA ≥ TCRIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>TA vs. TUPPER (Note 1) Bit:</td>
<td>0 = TA ≤ TUPPER, 1 = TA &gt; TUPPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>TA vs. TLOWER (Note 1) Bit:</td>
<td>0 = TA ≥ TLOWER, 1 = TA &lt; TLOWER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>SIGN Bit:</td>
<td>0 = TA ≥ 0°C, 1 = TA &lt; 0°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-0</td>
<td>Ambient Temperature (TA) Bits: (Note 2)</td>
<td>12-bit Ambient Temperature data in two’s complement format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Bits 15, 14 and 13 are not affected by the status of the Alert output configuration (bits 5 to 0 of CONFIG) (Register 5-2).

2: Bits 2, 1, and 0 may remain clear ‘0’ depending on the status of the resolution register (Register 5-7). The Power-up default is 0.25°C/bit, bits 1 and 0 remain clear ‘0’.
5.1.3.1 \( T_A \) bits to Temperature Conversion

To convert the \( T_A \) bits to decimal temperature, the upper three boundary bits (bits 15, 14 and 13) must be masked out. Then determine the sign bit (bit 12) to check positive or negative temperature, shift the bits accordingly and combine the upper and lower bytes of the 16-bit register. The upper byte contains data for temperatures greater than 32°C while the lower byte contains data for temperature less than 32°C, including fractional data. When combining the upper and lower bytes, the upper byte must be Right-shifted by 4 bits (or multiply by \( 2^4 \)) and the lower byte must be Left-shifted by 4 bits (or multiply by \( 2^{-4} \)). Adding the results of the shifted values provides the temperature data in decimal format, see Equation 5-1.

The temperature bits are in two's compliment format, therefore, positive temperature data and negative temperature data are computed differently. Equation 5-1 shows the temperature computation. The example instruction code outlined in Figure 5-5 shows the communication flow, also see Figure 5-6 for timing diagram.

This example routine assumes the variables and i2c communication subroutines are predefined: (See Appendix A: “Source Code”)

```plaintext
i2c_start(); // send START command
i2c_write(AddressByte & 0xFE); //WRITE Command (see Section 4.1.4)
//also, make sure bit 0 is cleared
i2c_write(0x05); // Write \( T_A \) Register Address
i2c_start(); //Repeat START
i2c_write(AddressByte | 0x01); // READ Command (see Section 4.1.4)
//also, make sure bit 0 is Set
UpperByte = i2c_read(ACK); // READ 8 bits
//and Send ACK bit
LowerByte = i2c_read(NAK); // READ 8 bits
//and Send NAK bit
i2c_stop(); // send STOP command

//Convert the temperature data
//First Check flag bits
if ((UpperByte & 0x80) == 0x80){ //\( T_A > T_{CRIT} \)
    UpperByte = UpperByte & 0x1F; //Clear flag bits
} else  //\( T_A \geq 0°C \)
    Temperature = 256 - (UpperByte x 16 + LowerByte / 16);

else  //\( T_A < 0°C \)
    Temperature = (UpperByte x 16 + LowerByte / 16);
//Temperature = Ambient Temperature (°C)
```

**EQUATION 5-1:** BYTES TO TEMPERATURE CONVERSION

- **Temperature** \( T_A \geq 0°C \)
  \[ T_A = (\text{UpperByte} \times 2^4 + \text{LowerByte} \times 2^{-4}) \]
- **Temperature** \( T_A < 0°C \)
  \[ T_A = 256 - (\text{UpperByte} \times 2^4 + \text{LowerByte} \times 2^{-4}) \]

Where:
- \( T_A \) = Ambient Temperature (°C)
- UpperByte = \( T_A \) bit 15 to bit 8
- LowerByte = \( T_A \) bit 7 to bit 0

**FIGURE 5-5:** Example Instruction Code.
FIGURE 5-6: Timing Diagram for Reading +25.25°C Temperature from the \( T_A \) Register (See Section 4.0).

Note: It is not necessary to select the register pointer if it was set from the previous read/write.
5.1.4 MANUFACTURER ID REGISTER

This register is used to identify the manufacturer of the device in order to perform manufacturer specific operation. The Manufacturer ID for the MCP9804 is 0x0054 (hexadecimal).

**REGISTER 5-5: MANUFACTURER ID REGISTER (READ-ONLY) → ADDRESS ‘0000 0110’b**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R-0</th>
<th>R-0</th>
<th>R-0</th>
<th>R-0</th>
<th>R-0</th>
<th>R-0</th>
<th>R-0</th>
<th>R-0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer ID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bit 15</th>
<th>bit 8</th>
<th>bit 7</th>
<th>bit 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R-0</td>
<td>R-1</td>
<td>R-0</td>
<td>R-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer ID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:

- R = Readable bit
- W = Writable bit
- U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
- -n = Value at POR
- ‘1’ = Bit is set
- ‘0’ = Bit is cleared
- x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-0 Device Manufacturer Identification Bits

**FIGURE 5-7:** Timing Diagram for Reading the Manufacturer ID Register (See Section 4.0).

*Note:* It is not necessary to select the register pointer if it was set from the previous read/write.
5.1.5 DEVICE ID AND REVISION REGISTER

The upper byte of this register is used to specify the device identification and the lower byte is used to specify device revision. The device ID for the MCP9804 is 0x02 (hex).

The revision begins with 0x00 (hex) for the first release, with the number being incremented as revised versions are released.

REGISTER 5-6: DEVICE ID AND DEVICE REVISION (READ-ONLY) → ADDRESS ‘0000 0111’b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Bit 15</th>
<th>Bit 8</th>
<th>Bit 7</th>
<th>Bit 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Device ID</td>
<td></td>
<td>R-0</td>
<td>R-0</td>
<td>R-0</td>
<td>R-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device Revision</td>
<td></td>
<td>R-0</td>
<td>R-0</td>
<td>R-0</td>
<td>R-0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
R = Readable bit
W = Writable bit
U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
-n = Value at POR
‘1’ = Bit is set
‘0’ = Bit is cleared
x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-8  **Device ID**: Bit 15 to bit 8 are used for device ID
bit 7-0  **Device Revision**: Bit 7 to bit 0 are used for device revision

**Note:** It is not necessary to select the register pointer if it was set from the previous read/write.

**FIGURE 5-8:** Timing Diagram for Reading Device ID and Device Revision Register (See Section 4.0).
5.1.6 RESOLUTION REGISTER

This register allows the user to change the sensor resolution (see Section 5.2.4). The POR default resolution is 0.25°C. The selected resolution is also reflected in the Capability register (see Register 5-2).

REGISTER 5-7: RESOLUTION → ADDRESS '0000 1000'b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-0</th>
<th>U-0</th>
<th>U-0</th>
<th>U-0</th>
<th>U-0</th>
<th>R/W-1</th>
<th>R/W-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bit 7</td>
<td>bit 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- R = Readable bit
- W = Writable bit
- U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
- -n = Value at POR
- '1' = Bit is set
- '0' = Bit is cleared
- x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-3 Unimplemented: Read as '0'

bit 2-0 Resolution:
- 00 = LSB = 0.5°C (t\text{CONV} = 30 ms typical)
- 01 = LSB = 0.25°C (t\text{CONV} = 65 ms typical)
- 10 = LSB = 0.125°C (t\text{CONV} = 130 ms typical)
- 11 = LSB = 0.0625°C (power up default, t\text{CONV} = 250 ms typical)

FIGURE 5-9: Timing Diagram for Changing T\text{A} Resolution to 0.0625°C <0000 0011>b (See Section 4.0).
5.2 SENSOR FEATURES DESCRIPTION

5.2.1 SHUTDOWN MODE
Shutdown mode disables all power-consuming activities (including temperature sampling operations) while leaving the serial interface active. This mode is selected by setting bit 8 of CONFIG to ‘1’. In this mode, the device consumes \( I_{SHDN} \). It remains in this mode until bit 8 is cleared ‘0’ to enable Continuous Conversion mode, or until power is recycled.

The Shutdown bit (bit 8) cannot be set to ‘1’ while bits 6 and 7 of CONFIG (Lock bits) are set to ‘1’. However, it can be cleared ‘0’ or returned to Continuous Conversion while locked.

In Shutdown mode, all registers can be read or written. However, the serial bus activity increases the shutdown current. In addition, if the device is in shutdown while the Alert pin is asserted, the device will retain the active state during shutdown. This increases the shutdown current due to the additional Alert output current.

5.2.2 TEMPERATURE HYSTERESIS \((T_{HYST})\)
A hysteresis of 0°C, 1.5°C, 3°C or 6°C can be selected for the \( T_{UPPER} \), \( T_{LOWER} \) and \( T_{CRIT} \) temperature boundaries using bits 10 and 9 of CONFIG. The hysteresis applies for decreasing temperature only (hot to cold), or as temperature drifts below the specified limit.

The hysteresis bits can not be changed if either of the lock bits, bits 6 and 7 of CONFIG, are set to ‘1’.

The \( T_{UPPER} \), \( T_{LOWER} \) and \( T_{CRIT} \) boundary conditions are described graphically in Figure 5-11.

5.2.3 ALERT OUTPUT CONFIGURATION
The Alert output can be enabled using bit 3 of CONFIG (Alert output control bit) and can be configured as either a comparator output or as Interrupt Output mode using bit 0 of CONFIG (Alert mode). The polarity can also be specified as an active-high or active-low using bit 1 of CONFIG (Alert polarity). This is an open drain output and requires a pull-up resistor.

When the ambient temperature increases above the critical temperature limit, the Alert output is forced to a comparator output (regardless of bit 0 of CONFIG). When the temperature drifts below the critical temperature limit minus hysteresis, the Alert output automatically returns to the state specified by bit 0 of CONFIG.

FIGURE 5-10: Active-Low Alert Output Configuration.

The status of the Alert output can be read using bit 4 of CONFIG (Alert status). This bit can not be set to ‘1’ in shutdown mode.

Bit 7 and 6 of the CONFIG register can be used to lock the \( T_{UPPER} \), \( T_{LOWER} \) and \( T_{CRIT} \) registers. The bits prevent false triggers at the Alert output due to an accidental rewrite to these registers.

The Alert output can also be used as a critical temperature output using bit 2 of CONFIG (critical output only). When this feature is selected, the Alert output becomes a comparator output. In this mode, the interrupt output configuration (bit 0 of CONFIG) is ignored.

5.2.3.1 Comparator Mode
Comparator mode is selected using bit 0 of CONFIG. In this mode, the Alert output is asserted as active-high or active-low using bit 1 of CONFIG. Figure 5-11 shows the conditions that toggle the Alert output.

If the device enters Shutdown mode with asserted Alert output, the output remains asserted during Shutdown. The device must be operating in Continuous Conversion mode for \( t_{CONV} \), the \( T_A \) vs. \( T_{UPPER} \), \( T_{LOWER} \) and \( T_{CRIT} \) boundary conditions need to be satisfied in order for the Alert output to deassert.

Comparator mode is useful for thermostat-type applications, such as turning on a cooling fan or triggering a system shutdown when the temperature exceeds a safe operating range.

5.2.3.2 Interrupt Mode
In the Interrupt mode, the Alert output is asserted as active-high or active-low (depending on the polarity configuration) when \( T_A \) drifts above or below \( T_{UPPER} \) and \( T_{LOWER} \) limits. The output is deasserted by setting bit 5 (Interrupt Clear) of CONFIG. Shutting down the device will not reset or deassert the Alert output. This mode can not be selected when the Alert output is used as critical temperature output only, using bit 2 of CONFIG.

This mode is designed for interrupt driven microcontroller based systems. The microcontroller receiving the interrupt will have to acknowledge the interrupt by setting bit 5 of CONFIG register from the MCP9804.
5.2.4 TEMPERATURE RESOLUTION
The MCP9804 is capable of providing a temperature data with 0.5°C to 0.0625°C resolution. The Resolution can be selected using the Resolution register (Register 5-7) which is located in address '00001000'b. It provides measurement flexibility. A 0.0625°C resolution is set as POR default by factory.

**TABLE 5-2: TEMPERATURE CONVERSION TIME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>$t_{CONV}$ (ms)</th>
<th>Samples/sec (typical)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5°C</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25°C</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.125°C</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0625°C</td>
<td>(Power-up default) 250</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 5-11: Alert Output Conditions.

TABLE 5-8:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Alert Output Boundary Conditions</th>
<th>Comparator</th>
<th>Interrupt</th>
<th>Critical</th>
<th>TA Bits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alert Output (Active Low/High)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$T_A \geq T_{\text{LOWER}}$</td>
<td>High/Low</td>
<td>Low/Low</td>
<td>High/Low</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$T_A &lt; T_{\text{LOWER}} - T_{\text{HYST}}$</td>
<td>Low/Low</td>
<td>Low/Low</td>
<td>High/Low</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$T_A &gt; T_{\text{UPPER}}$</td>
<td>Low/Low</td>
<td>Low/Low</td>
<td>High/Low</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$T_A \leq T_{\text{UPPER}} - T_{\text{HYST}}$</td>
<td>High/Low</td>
<td>Low/Low</td>
<td>High/Low</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$T_A \geq T_{\text{CRIT}}$</td>
<td>Low/Low</td>
<td>Low/Low</td>
<td>Low/Low</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>When $T_A \geq T_{\text{CRIT}}$, the Alert output is forced to Comparator Mode and bits 0 of CONFIG (Alert output mode) is ignored until $T_A &lt; T_{\text{CRIT}} - T_{\text{HYST}}$. In the Interrupt Mode, if Interrupt is not cleared (bits 5 of CONFIG) as shown in the diagram at Note 6, then Alert will remain asserted at Note 7 until Interrupt is cleared by the controller.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$T_A &lt; T_{\text{CRIT}} - T_{\text{HYST}}$</td>
<td>Low/Low</td>
<td>High/Low</td>
<td>High/Low</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3 Summary of Power-on Default

The MCP9804 has an internal Power-on Reset (POR) circuit. If the power supply voltage $V_{DD}$ glitches below the $V_{POR}$ threshold, the device resets the registers to the power-on default settings.

Table 5-3 shows the power-on default summary for the temperature sensor registers.

**TABLE 5-3: POWER-ON RESET DEFAULTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address (Hexadecimal)</th>
<th>Register Name</th>
<th>Default Register Data (Hexadecimal)</th>
<th>Power-up Default Register Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x01 CONFIG</td>
<td>0x0000 Comparator mode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Active-Low output</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alert and critical output</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output disabled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alert not asserted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interrupt cleared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alert limits unlocked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Critical limit unlocked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Continuous conversion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0°C Hysteresis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x02 T_UPPER</td>
<td>0x0000 0°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x03 T_LOWER</td>
<td>0x0000 0°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x04 T_CRIT</td>
<td>0x0000 0°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x05 T_A</td>
<td>0x0000 0°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x06 Manufacturer ID</td>
<td>0x0054 0x0054 (hex)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x07 Device ID/Device Revision</td>
<td>0x0200 0x0200 (hex)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x08 Resolution</td>
<td>0x03 0x03 (hex)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.0 APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

6.1 Layout Considerations

The MCP9804 does not require any additional components besides the master controller in order to measure temperature. However, it is recommended that a decoupling capacitor of 0.1 µF to 1 µF be used between the V_DD and GND pins. A high-frequency ceramic capacitor is recommended. It is necessary for the capacitor to be located as close as possible to the power and ground pins of the device in order to provide effective noise protection.

In addition, good PCB layout is key for better thermal conduction from the PCB temperature to the sensor die. For good temperature sensitivity, add a ground layer under the device pins as shown in Figure 6-1.

6.2 Thermal Considerations

A potential for self-heating errors can exist if the MCP9804 SDA, SCL and Event lines are heavily loaded with pull-ups (high current). Typically, the self-heating error is negligible because of the relatively small current consumption of the MCP9804. A temperature accuracy error of approximately 0.5°C could result from self-heating if the communication pins sink/source the maximum current specified.

For example, if the Event output is loaded to maximum IOL, Equation 6-1 can be used to determine the effect of self-heating.

**EQUATION 6-1: EFFECT OF SELF-HEATING**

\[
T_{\Delta} = \theta_{JA} (V_{DD} \cdot I_{DD} + V_{OL_{Alert}} \cdot I_{OL_{Alert}} + V_{OL_{SDA}} \cdot I_{OL_{SDA}})
\]

Where:

- \(T_{\Delta}\) = \(T_J - T_A\)
- \(T_J\) = Junction Temperature
- \(T_A\) = Ambient Temperature
- \(\theta_{JA}\) = Package Thermal Resistance
- \(V_{OL_{Alert, SDA}}\) = Alert and SDA Output Voltage (0.4 \(V_{max}\))
- \(I_{OL_{Alert, SDA}}\) = Alert and SDA Output Current (3 mA_max)

At room temperature (\(T_A = +25^\circ\)C) with maximum \(I_{DD} = 500 \mu A\) and \(V_{DD} = 3.6V\), the self-heating due to power dissipation \(T_{\Delta}\) is 0.2°C for the DFN-8 package and 0.5°C for the TSSOP-8 package.

**FIGURE 6-1:** DFN Package Layout (Top View).
7.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

7.1 Package Marking Information

Legend:

- XX...X Customer-specific information
- Y Year code (last digit of calendar year)
- YY Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
- WW Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)
- NNN Alphanumeric traceability code
- e3 Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
- * This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (e3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

**Note:** In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.
8-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MC) – 2x3x0.9 mm Body [DFN]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MILLIMETERS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Pins</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>MAX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.50 BSC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Height</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standoff</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Thickness</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>0.20 REF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Length</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2.00 BSC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Width</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3.00 BSC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposed Pad Length</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposed Pad Width</td>
<td>E2</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.75</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Width</td>
<td>b</td>
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<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact Length</td>
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<td>0.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact-to-Exposed Pad</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package may have one or more exposed tie bars at ends.
3. Package is saw singulated.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-123C
8-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MC) – 2x3x0.9 mm Body [DFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

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<th>Units</th>
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<td>NOM</td>
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<td>Optional Center Pad Width</td>
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<td>Optional Center Pad Length</td>
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<td>Contact Pad Spacing</td>
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<td>Contact Pad Width (X8)</td>
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<td>Contact Pad Length (X8)</td>
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<td>Distance Between Pads</td>
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Notes:
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
8-Lead Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (MS) [MSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Units</th>
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<td>Molded Package Thickness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standoff</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overall Width</td>
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<td>Molded Package Width</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overall Length</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead Thickness</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Width</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-111B
8-Lead Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (MS) [MSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

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<td>Limit</td>
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<td>Contact Pad Spacing</td>
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<td>Overall Width</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact Pad Width (X8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact Pad Length (X8)</td>
<td>Y1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance Between Pads</td>
<td>G1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance Between Pads</td>
<td>GX</td>
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Notes:
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2111A
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APPENDIX A: SOURCE CODE

/***************************************************************************/
FileName: I2C.c
Processor: PIC18 Microcontrollers
Compiler: Microchip C18 (for PIC18) or C30 (for PIC24)
Company: Microchip Technology, Inc.

#include <p18cxxx.h> // This code is developed for PIC18F2550
// It can be modified to be used with any PICmicro with MSSP module

/** PRIVATE PROTOTYPES ***************************************************/
void i2c_init(void);
void i2c_start(void);
void i2c_repStart(void);
void i2c_stop(void);
unsigned char i2c_write( unsigned char i2cWriteData );
unsigned char i2c_read( unsigned char ack );

/** Function Name: i2c_init */
/** Return Value: void */
/** Parameters: Enable SSP */
/** Description: This function sets up the SSP1 module on a PIC18CXXX device for use with a Microchip I2C */
***************************************************************************/
void i2c_init(void) {
    TRISBbits.TRISB0 = 1;         // Digital Output (make it input only when reading data)
    TRISBbits.TRISB1 = 1;         // Digital Output
    SSPCON1 = 0x28;               // enable I2C Master mode
    SSPCON2 = 0x00;               // clear control bits
    SSPSTAT = 0x80;               // disable slew rate control; disable SMBus
    SSPADD = 19;                  // set baud rate to 100 kHz (Fosc = 48 MHz)
    PIR1bits.SSPIF = 0;
    PIR2bits.BCLIF = 0;
    SSPCON2bits.SEN = 0;          // force idel condition
}
/********************************************************************
* Function Name: i2c_start
* Return Value: void
* Parameters: void
* Description: Send I2C Start Command
********************************************************************/
void i2c_start(void) {
    PIR1bits.SSPIF = 0; // clear flag
    while (SSPSTATbits.BF); // wait for idle condition
    SSPCON2bits.SEN = 1; // initiate START condition
    while (!PIR1bits.SSPIF) ; // wait for a flag to be set
    PIR1bits.SSPIF = 0; // clear flag
}

/********************************************************************
* Function Name: i2c_repStart
* Return Value: void
* Parameters: void
* Description: Resend I2C Start Command
********************************************************************/
void i2c_repStart(void) {
    PIR1bits.SSPIF = 0; // clear flag
    while (SSPSTATbits.BF); // wait for idle condition
    SSPCON2bits.RSEN = 1; // initiate Repeated START condition
    while (!PIR1bits.SSPIF) ; // wait for a flag to be set
    PIR1bits.SSPIF = 0; // clear flag
}

/********************************************************************
* Function Name: i2c_stop
* Return Value: void
* Parameters: void
* Description: Send I2C Stop command
********************************************************************/
void i2c_stop(void) {
    PIR1bits.SSPIF = 0; // clear flag
    while (SSPSTATbits.BF); // wait for idle condition
    SSPCON2bits.PEN = 1; // Initiate STOP condition
    while (!PIR1bits.SSPIF) ; // wait for a flag to be set
    PIR1bits.SSPIF = 0; // clear flag
}
/********************************************************************
*     Function Name:    i2c_write
*     Return Value:     Status byte for WCOL detection.
*     Parameters:       Single data byte for I2C2 bus.
*     Description:      This routine writes a single byte to the
*                       I2C2 bus.
********************************************************************/
unsigned char i2c_write( unsigned char i2cWriteData ) {
    PIR1bits.SSPIF = 0; // clear interrupt
    while ( SSPSTATbits.BF ) ; // wait for idle condition
    SSPBUF = i2cWriteData;       // Load SSPBUF with i2cWriteData (the value to be transmit-
ted)
    while (!PIR1bits.SSPIF) ;  // wait for a flag to be set
    PIR1bits.SSPIF = 0; // clear flag
    return ( !SSPCON2bits.ACKSTAT ); // function returns '1' if transmission is acknowledged
}

/********************************************************************
*     Function Name:    i2c_read
*     Return Value:     contents of SSP2BUF register
*     Parameters:       ack = 1 and nak = 0
*     Description:      Read a byte from I2C bus and ACK/NAK device
********************************************************************/
unsigned char i2c_read( unsigned char ack ) {
    unsigned char i2cReadData;
    PIR1bits.SSPIF = 0;// clear interrupt
    while ( SSPSTATbits.BF ) ; // wait for idle condition
    SSPCON2bits.RCEN = 1;       // enable receive mode
    while (!PIR1bits.SSPIF) ; // wait for a flag to be set
    PIR1bits.SSPIF = 0;// clear flag
    i2cReadData = SSPBUF;       // Read SSPBUF and put it in i2cReadData
    if ( ack ) {                // if ack=1
        SSPCON2bits.ACKDT = 0;  //   then transmit an Acknowledge
    } else {
        SSPCON2bits.ACKDT = 1;  //   otherwise transmit a Not Acknowledge
    }
    SSPCON2bits.ACKEN = 1;      // send acknowledge sequence
    while (!PIR1bits.SSPIF) ; // wait for a flag to be set
    PIR1bits.SSPIF = 0;// clear flag
    return( i2cReadData );      // return the value read from SSPBUF
}
APPENDIX B: REVISION HISTORY

Revision B (December 2009)

The following is the list of modifications:
1. Updated the resolution parameter in the Temperature Sensor DC Characteristics table.
2. Updated Figure 5-8.
3. Updated Figure 5-11.
4. Updated Source Code in Appendix A.

Revision A (September 2009)

• Original Release of this Document.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NO.</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Tape and Reel</th>
<th>Temperature Range</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Examples:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>MCP9804: Digital Temperature Sensor</td>
<td>E = -40°C to +125°C</td>
<td>MC = Plastic Dual Flat No-Lead (DFN) 2x3, 8-lead</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-X</td>
<td>MCP9804T: Digital Temperature Sensor (Tape and Reel)</td>
<td></td>
<td>MS = Plastic Micro Small Outline (MSOP), 8-lead</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/XX</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>a) MCP9804-E/MC: Extended Temperature 8LD DFN package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>b) MCP9804-E/MS: Extended Temperature 8LD MSOP package.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>d) MCP9804T-E/MS: Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature 8LD MSOP package.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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